HOTELS.

This List Appears Every Saturday.

HOTELS.

Winter Resorts. Hotel Tariff Bureau,

NEW YORK VISITOR (A.P., American Plan; E.P., European; Op., Open. do...(F.E.Pinkman) The Oaks Hotel, A.P., \$2 up

TAMPA, Tampa Bay Hotel, A.P.

TAMPA, Tampa Bay Hotel, A.P.

Op. Jan. 15, 1900, A.E. Dick, Mgr.

WINTER PARK, Seminole, A.P.

Op. Jan. 15, 1900, O.L. Frisbee, Mgr. KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, now op A.P., \$2. H. Diffenback, Lessee BELLEAIR, Belleview, A.P.

23655 | Op.Jan. 15, 1900, W.A.Barron, Mgc.
CINCINNATI, O. Grand Hotel, E.P., \$1.50; A.P., \$3up

COLUMBIA, S. C..... The Columbia, A.P., \$3 up HENDERSONVILLE, N.C. The Wheeler, A.P., \$2.50up KANSAS CITY, Mo. The Midland, E.P., \$1up; A.P., \$3up LAKEWOOD, N.J. Lakewood Htl. (M.C. Wentworth) LONDON.St.Ermin's Westminster, High-class, Res-ldential hotel, Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort, Mod tariff, MOBILE, Ala ... Battle House, A.P., \$2.50 up NEW YORK ... Fifth Avenue Hotel, A.P., \$5 up do.Herald Sq. (new,fireproof), 34th, W.B'y, E.P., \$1.50 do. (Chambers& W. B'way) Cosmopolitan, E. P., \$1 up

PHILADELPHIA. Aldine, E.P., \$1.50up; A.P., \$3.50up do. (Rest. a.1 c.&t.d.h.) The Lafayette, E.P., \$1 up ST. LOUIS, Mo. Planters' Hotel, E.P., \$2: A.P., \$4 up SUMMERVILLE, S. C. Pine Forest inn, A.P., \$4 up WASHINGTON, D. C....Arlington Hotel, A.P., \$5The Raleigh, E.P., \$1.50 up

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22d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, A new and strictly modern and high-class hotel, with unexcelled cafe and restaurant service. American plan, \$3.50 upward; European plan, \$1.00 upward. Convenient to all railroad stations.

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St. Paul. Feb. 7 New York. Mar. 7
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"Salling at 12 neon.

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La Champagne. Feb. 8 La Normandie. Mar. 1
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Hot and cold sea water in all private and hall baths. Same liberal management.

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ectly on he ocean front-open entire year. lers in every detail. Modern in every detail.

Winter diversions are Golf, Salling and Gunning.

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Golf all the year.
Perches joined to Beardwalk.
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Sea and Fresh Private Baths.
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H. Dieffenbach, Lessee. Now open.
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Address the Managers at the Hotels.
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Information may be obtained at the Travelers' Information Co., 1229 Penns. ave., Washington, D.C. de2-s,t,th-28t,28

Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

A quiet, restful hotel offering every com-fort and convenience. Open plumbins, hot sea baths, music, golf, etc. Write for booklet. de21-th,s,tu-26t F. N. PIKE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at

Should be read uaily, as changes may been any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted everland trarsit. For the week ending February 3, 1900, the last connecting closes will be made from this effice as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY (c) At 9:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s., Aller*, from New York, via Southampton and Bremen. TUESDAY-(e) At 9:15 P.M for EUROPE, per

TUESDAY—(c) At 9:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per ss. St. Louis*, from New York, via Southampton. (e) At 11:05 P.M. for BELGHUM direct, per s.s. Southwark, from New York, via Antwerp. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Southwark." WEDNESDAY—(c) At 9:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, TTALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per s.s. La Normandie*, from New York, via Hayre. Letters for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. La Normandie." La Normandie*, from New York, via Havre. Letters for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. La Normandie."
FRIDAY-(e) At 11:05 P.M. for AZORES ISLANDS direct, per s.s. Tartar Prince*, from New York. (e) At 11:05 P.M. for NETHERILANDS direct, per s.s. Massiam*, from New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Massiam". (e) At 11:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Teutonic*, from New York, via Queenstown. (e) At 11:05 P.M. for FLTAY. Per s.s. Werra*, from New York, via Naples. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Anchoria." (e) At 11:05 P.M. for SOOTLAND direct, per s.s. Anchoria*, from New York, via Chistands. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Anchoria." (e) At 11:05 P.M. for NORWAY direct, per s.s. Hekla*, from New York, via Christiania. Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Hekla." "PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers salling from New York on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Work on Stardays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mails.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. WEST INDIES, ETC.

SUNDAY-(f) At 10:03 A.M. for NASSAU, N.P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

MONDAY-(e) At 11:05 P.M. for PERNAMB®CO and SAVES "ver s.s. Kelk Pelizace form.

MONDAY—69 At 11:95 P.M. for INAGUA,
HAITI and SANTA MARETA, per s.s. Belvernon,
from New York.

TUESDAY—60 At 6:20 A.M. for PERNAMB®CO
and SANTOS, per s.s. Kaffir Prince, from New
York Letters for other parts of BRAZIL and LA
PLATA COUNTRIES must be directed "Per s.s.
Kaffir Prince." 60 At 2:30 P.M. for JAMARCA,
per steamer from Boston, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for
CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and
SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per s.s. Finance, from
New York, via Colon, Letters for GUATEMALA
must be directed "Per s.s. Finance." (c) At 11:05
P.M. for PORTO BICO, per U.S. transport, from
New York, (e) At 11:05 P.M. for ST, THOMAS,
ST, CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISL
ANDS, per s.s. Fontabelle, from New York, (e) At
11:05 P.M. for CAMPECHE, CHIAPAS, TABASCO
and VUCATAN, per s.s. Orizaba, from New York,
via Pronce.

WEINERSDAY—60 At 10:30 A.M. for NASSAU,

York, via Ponce.

N.P., per steamer from Miami, Fla. (c) At 11:05
P.M. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Philadelphila. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, per s.s.
Orinoco, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for
NASSAU, N.P., and the PROVINCE OF SANorinece, from New York, fet At 11:05 P.M. for NASSAU, N.P., and the PROVINCE OF SAN-TIAGO, CUBA, per s.s. Saratoga, from New York, THURSDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for RELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GIATEMALA, per s.s. Hansa, from New York, Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Hansa," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Erna, from New York, Letters must be directed "Per s.s. Erna," FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS and DEMERARA, per s.s. Madlana, from New York, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA and GIREYTOWN, per s.s. Alene, from New York, Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Alene," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA and GIREYTOWN, per s.s. Alene, from New York, Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Dean," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NUEL-VITAS, GIBARA, VITA, BARACOA and PUERTO PADRE, per s.s. Olinda, from New York, SATURDAY—(f) At 10:30 A.M. for NASSAU, N.P., per steamer from Miami, Fla. SUNDAY—(b) At 12:00 M. for ST, PIERRE-MI-QUELON, per steamer from Miami, Fla. SUNDAY—(b) At 12:00 M., and on Sundays only at 11:30 A.M. (d) (h)
Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston and thence viv steamer, close here daily at 3:15 P.M. (d)
CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla. Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2:20 P.M. (f)
Via Mains, Fla. Mondays, Tuesdays and Satur-Via Manni, Fla.

CUBA MAILS close here via Fort Tampa, Fia., Sendays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2:20 F.M. (f) Via Miami. Fla., Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 16:30 A.M. (f) Mails for McXICO overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. (k)

Yerk, close here daily at 10-00 A.S., and 10-00 P.M (b)
Mails for COSTA RICA, BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 P.M., the connecting closes for which being Sundays and Tuesdays for COSTA RICA and Mondays for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA. (c)
TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

MALA. (c)

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 2, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Australia. (e)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), HAWAII and FIJI ISL-ANDS, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 3, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Mowera (o) Mails for CHINA*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHIL-Mails for CHINA*, JAPAN, HAWAH and PHILIPPINE ISLANDSI, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P M. up to February 4, Inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Nippon Maru. (o)

Mails for CHINA*, JAPAN and PHILIPPINE ISLANDSI, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 5, for dispatch per s.s. Tosa Maru. Registered letters must be directed "Via Seattle." (o) Maru. Registered letters must be directed "Via Seattle." (CHINA*, JAPAN and PHILIPPINE ISLANDSI, also HAWAHI, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 12, inclu-sive, for dispatch per s.s. Rio de Janeiro, (o) Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia), NEW ZEALAND, HAWAHI, FIJI and SAMOAN ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. after February 3 and up to February 17, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Alameda. (o) Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Empress of China. Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver."

Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." (o)
Mails for the SOCIETY ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M. up to February 23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Gallice. (o)
"Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to
New York for connection with European steamers,
1PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (military mail), dispatched to San Francisco at all closes for that office, to connect with government transports, the
satilines of which are irregular.
(b) Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. same
day.

(a) Registered main close at 12.00 r.M. previous day. (b) Registered mails close at 8:00 P.M. previous day. JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster.

Little Willie-"Say, pa, what's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"
Pa—"An optimist enjoys a thing he can't like, and a pessimist likes a thing he can't enjoy."

ENGLAND AND INDIA

Trouble May Follow the Present War in South Africa.

TRIBES THAT ARE READY TO FIGHT

Population is Immense and Always Threatened by Famine.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

Copyrighted, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter.

Written for The Evening Star. England's war in South Africa may be followed by one which will result in her lesing her empire in India. The terrible famine of two years ago is about to be followed, so the reports say, by another, and growing more and more hostile to English rule. It is believed that there is danger also from Russia.

s:ans have been slowly but surely working their way down toward Hindostan. Their military railroad, which was built from the Casplan sea to Samarcand, now enables them to send an army by rail to within a few hundred miles of the boundary of North India. During the last famine the Russians gave

great deal of money to the starving Hin-loos, and the English stated at the time doos, and the English stated at the time that this was done with the hope of creating Russian sentiment among the East Indian people. There is now disaffection and mutiny in many quarters of Hindostan. The silver question and the misery which has come from increased prices are blamed upon England. The short crops and the famine are charged to English rule and there is a sullen hatred against the English everywhere. The fighting which has been going on periodically more or less for some years, and which promises to break out again at any moment, is with the wild tribes of the Himalaya mountains, but the disaffection exists in all parts of the country, without regard to caste, race or religion, and if a combination can be effected the East Indians can undoubtedly drive the British out of the country.

Asking Too Much.

Asking Too Much. Such a combination, however, presup-poses a union of the different Indian religous sects, and this is hardly possible. The Mohammedans and the Hindoos hate each other, and the Hindoos themselves are divided into countless casts. During my stay in India some years ago I saw a large army of native troops commanded by English officers near the city of Delhi. As I watched their maneuvers I asked one of the English colonels whether he did not fear that

lish colonels whether he did not fear that the natives might combine against the few officials and organize a mutiny like that which brought about the horrible Sepoy massacre. He replied:

"I think there is no danger now. The Sepoy massacre taught us something, and we are now able to control our native troops through their religious prejudices. There is no place in the world where religion means so much as here. The Mohammedans and Hindoos hate each other. We make up regiments of both sects. We mix the different castes among the Hindoos together in such a way that they won't combine. I verily believe that this is our only safety. If there were no castes in India there would be no English here."

How England Rules India.

How England Rules India.

England's control of India is especially interesting just now from our situation in the Philippines. India, you know, is nearly half as large as the United States. It is almost an equilateral triangle, each side of which is about as wide as the distance between New York and Denver, and it of which is about as wide as the distance between New York and Denver, and it contains about four times as many people as we have, or more than 280,000,000. To control this vast population there are less than 80,000 English solditrs, or about one white soldier to every 3,500 natives. In addition to this there are about 212,000 native soldiers in the English army, but these troops are only a handful in comparison with the vast population. About one-third of India is governed by rajahs, each of which has an independent army, and which all told have almost 300,000 troops, which could be massed against the British in case of war. The British troops are largely made up of Sikkhs. These Indians are born fighters. I saw them everywhere I traveled throughout Hisdostan.

They are tail, fine-looking, dark-skinned men, with handsome faces, which show out under great turbans wrapped around their heads. The most of them have heavy black beards, and they look much more soldierly than the English themselves, many of whom wear little caps as a part of their uniforms. The Sikkhs form a nart of the

you find them acting as policemen in the English sections of Hong Kong and Shang-hai. It is the Sikkhs who largely protect the little English colonies which are scat-tered over India. There are garrisons near all of the large cities, and the English scat-ter their troops so as to protect the chief

The Army on the March.

. The railroads of India have been greatly increased within recent years. You can now visit almost every part of the peninsula of Hindostan by railroad. There are more than 18,000 miles of iron track in th untry, and roads can carry troops to uetta, Simla and to the Khyber pass. The elephant and camel troops are car-ried in some cases by rail, but a large part of the traveling has to be done upon foot The baggage is carried on all sorts of the traveling has to be done upon foot The baggage is carried on all sorts of beasts, and camels, donkeys and bullocks, as well as elephants, are loaded down with millicary equipment. The army, in fact, makes up a mighty caravan, which raises a dust that can be seen for miles. The heavy artillery is largely drawn by elephants, one of these beasts being able to pull a single piece of artillery and some pull a single piece of artillery and some of them being loaded with howitzers. Each elephant has a native sitting astride his neck, who directs him which way to go, jabbing him now and then with a steel prong or hook.

The Wild Tribes of India.

Very little is known of the Indian tribes which have caused the English the most trouble. They are not unlike some of Asiatic waters. Some of them live in the wilds of the Himalaya mountains, and they form a part of the vast population of that country of which but little is known. I met in the Himalayas during a trip which I made to Darjiling people who looked for all the world like our American Indians. They had high cheek bones, copper-colored faces and straight black hair. The gir's would have made typical Indian squaws, and they painted their faces in much the same way as do the Indians of the Rockies. I saw other people who looked like the Chinese, and here and there met with men who were like the Thibetans. The houses of most of these tribes were act bigger than dry goods boxes. They were made of mud and stone and had roofs of straw thatch. The most of the cooking was done out of doors, and such families as I saw at their meals were eating with their fingers. The Hindoos themselves are Aryans. They come of the same race as we do. Many of the wild tribes of India were in Hindoostan before the Aryans came. They have gotten off into the hills or in out of the way places and have to a large extent kept themselves pure. In one of the hill states of India, in the northeastern part of the country, there is a tribe known as the leaf-wearers, the women of which up to 1872 wilds of the Himalaya mountains, and they of India, in the northeastern part of the country, there is a tribe known as the leafwarers, the women of which up to 1872 wore no clothes. Their only covering consisted of an apron of leaves and a girdle of beads. In 1871 some of these women were clothed by the British government. The English officer, according to W. W. Hunter, who is one of the best authorities on India, called one of the tribes together, made a speech to them and then handed out strips of cotton to the women telling them to put them on. There were nine-teen hundred who were thus supplied. They put on the clothes and then, throwing the leaves which they had been wearing into a heap, set fire to them. It is said, however, that many of the women did not like the cotton so well as the leaves, and that they have gone back to their cheaper but more scanty costume. These people live in huts not much bigger than dog kennels. The boys and young men live in buildings by themselves, while the older

and married people have their own habita-

and married people have their own habitations.

In the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal there are tribes which until recently wore leaves or went naked and daubed themselves with paint. The Kandhs are a tribe of mountaineers on the forest-covered hills of southern Inoia. These people have a patriarchal government and the grown-up sons work for their fathers as long as they live, living in the same house with them with their wides, and children, the whole clan eating tigether. They have their villages, about which are patches of land which they fultivate much like our American Indians cultivate their corn. They marry very young, Kandh girls being wedded at fourtien, and hoys being often married at teng The orded is kept as a servant in her factiers inclaw's house until the son grows old-enough to live with her. Most of these hill tribes of India are very superstitious. Only a few of them are Hindoos, and many of them worship idols.

Indian Mohammedans. It will be surprising to many to know that there are more Mohammedans in India than in Turkey. Fully one-third of all the doostan, and they number about 38,000,000 You find them everywhere, and there are some states which are ruled by them. Take for instance Hyderabad, which is about as big as Kansas and which has a population of over 11.000,000. The ruler of this country is a Turk, and he is one of the richest rulers of the world. He is about thirty years of age, and it is said that it costs him about \$10.000,000 a year to run his establishment. His table service is of solid gold and his dress upon state occasions is of snow white slik decorated with pearls. His income is said to be about \$30,000,000 a year, and his collection of jewels is estimated to be worth more than \$25,000,000. He owns some of the finest diamonds of the world, among others one of which is known as the Niazam, which is worth about a million dollars. This man has a small army, but with his enormous income he could if he would soon collect a vast number of fighting men. In the central Indian states there is a Mohammedan rajah who has about a million people under him, and in the north Indian states there are quite a number of Mohammedan provinces.

The Poorest Fed People in the World. The majority of the Indian natives are taxed to death. I traveled through parts of Bengal which are so crowded that in certain farming districts 320 persons were living off of 160 acres, or about two persons to the acre. The houses of this part of India are largely mud huts, and even in prosperous times the people have so little to eat that you seldom see a laboring man whose ribs you cannot count. I saw many men at work in the fields whose elbows stood out like knots upon their arms and whose calves were not bigger than those of a twelve-year-old American boy. All members of the family work. I saw men, women and children in the field, and I was told that there were millions of Hindoos who supported their families on an income of about 50 cents a week. The Hindoos themselves eat no meat. They consider the cow holy and would as soon think of eating their grandfathers as a slice of tenderloin steak. I made my Hindoo guide very angrone day by asking him to go with me to a butcher shop, and I know that he would rather have starved than have touched beef. The wages of all classes are exceedingly low.

I saw women working in the field for 3 cents a day and men who received about 5 cents. I was told that the people had reduced the problem of mere existence to a science, and that many of the Hindoo husbands made a great fuss whenever their wives or children ate more than would suffice to support life and keep them going. In the opium districts about Patna I was told that it was a common thing for parents in times of scarcity to give bits of opium to their children to take away their hunger or to keep them from eating too much. This is done in a region from which England collects tens of millions of dollars worth of revenue every year. The English government has a monopoly of the opium crop. It advances the seed to the opium farmers, tells wach man just how much land he can put in, and when his crop is raised forces him to sell it to the government at its own price, which is always a lion's share of the profits.

How England Opened China. ing off of 160 acres, or about two persons o the acre. The houses of this part of In-

number of Mohamr

How England Opened China.

What an act of retributive justice we should have if the English should lose India through China. It might be looked upon as a judgment upon the English for forcing optum upon China. It was through forcing opium upon China. It was through the opium war that England got its first hold on China. Its acts during that war were the most disgraceful of history. China begged England not to import opium. The emperor and the officials passed laws against the sale of the drug, for they saw that it woull become a national evil. The consumers of opium were taxed and threatened with death.

Opium smugglers were selzed and tor-

Opium smugglers were seized and tor-Opium smugglers were selzed and tortured, and the Chinese native dealers were executed. The English, however, demanded the right to sell the drug. They did sell it against the law, and when the Chinese confiscated 20,000 chests of Indian opium belonging to the English, England made war with China. The British troops shelled Canton, and in the end forced China to pay \$21,000,000 of damages. As the price of the control of the china to pay \$21,000,000 of damages. As the price of the control of the china to pay \$21,000,000 of damages. session of Hong Kong and opened a number of the great Chinese cities to foreign trade. They are still selling their opium to the almond-eyed celestials, and the Chitrade. They are still seiling their optum to the almond-eyed celestials, and the Chinese, through them, have become the greatest opium drunkards of the world. Dr. Happer, who was for forty-seven years a missionary at Canton, says that nearly every well-furnished house in that city has its opium couch, and that not only China, but also India, is full of opium drunkards. It is estimated there are over 40,000,000 persons in China, who smoke opium, and in the city of Foochow alone there are 1,600 registered opium dens. I was told that China used over \$300,000,000 worth of opium every year, and that a great part of this amount is now raised in interior China, and within the past twenty-five years great poppy estates have been established in Manchuria. The annual output of that province alone is now nearly 2,000,000 pounds, a large part of which is shipped down into China proper.

own into China proper.
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

DISASTERS IN THE CAUCASUS. The Recent Earthquakes There Only Part of a Long Series.

rom the New York Sun. The district of Akhalkalaki in the government of Tiflis in the Transcaucasus, which has just been the scene of a disastrous earthquake, is, like all that part of the world, subject to such visitations. It was only just a little more "than ten years was only just a little more "than ten years ago that a great landslide, the result of an earthquake, overwhelmed the village of Khorenzik, in the Tortum valley about eighteen miles from Erzeroum, and destroyed nearly 400 of its inhabitants, only some twenty-five escaping. The circumstances of the disaster were very curious. On several occasions before the catastrophe took place the rumbilings in the mountain alarmed the inhabitants, who sent a deputation to the Kaimakam of the district to request him to visit the village to select a new site to which they might move. After the Turkish manner, he delayed going until their importunity and their assurance that the village had pald all its taxes made him promise to meet the villagers on the spot after prayers in the mosque on a particular Friday. In the latter part of the afternoon on the day arranged, while the people were all assembled in the open space in front of the mosque and some of the boys and girls had been sent to the pastures to drive in the cattle, the Kaimakam and some other officials with an escort of Zaptiehs coming from the district town began to descend by the road into the valley. Then the face of, the mountain overhanging the village began to move, and in a few minutes the village and everything in it had disappeared from view. Only the few children away in the pastures escaped.

When an examination of the ground took place afterward it was found that the village had been covered by the landslide to a depth of from 100 to 300 feet, and no attempt at rescue could be of any avail. At the beginning of the century a similar convulsion blocked the upper part of the Tortum valley, and formed a lake of considerable size, and there is hardly a year that some changes do not take place in the configuration of the country from earthquakes, landslides, and there is hardly a year that some changes do not take place in the configuration of the country from earthquakes, landslides, and there is hardly a year that some changes do not take place in the configura ago that a great landslide, the result of an earthquake, overwhelmed the village of

chains resulted in the location of several of these great natural reservoirs. It is probable that the full extent of the Akhalkalaki catastrophe is not yet known, for the country is so broken and the moun-tains so precipitous that it will take some time to obtain all the details of the loss of life and destruction of villages.

CONTRACT SYSTEM

Suggestions in Regard to Appropriations for Charity.

THE VIEWS OF MR. HERBERT W. LEWIS

Specific Compensation to Institutions for Services Rendered.

PROVISION IN ESTIMATES

In the report of Mr. Herbert W. Lewis, the District superintendent of charities, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, estimates of appropriations for several insti-tutions are made with the following proviso: "Under a contract to be made • • • by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, not to exceed," &c. The institutions to whose appropriations this proviso is attached are the Columbia, Garfield, Providence, Freedmen's, Washington, Children's and Homeopathic Hospitals; St. Ann's and the German Orphan Asylums, National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, and the Home for Incurables. The proviso is not, it is stated, made applicable to the board of children's guardians, the Industrial Home School, the reform schools, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Woman's or the Young Woman's Christian Homes, nor the Hope and Help Mission. The Commissioners have, it is further stated, approved the recommendations of the superintendent of charities, and inquiry is being made as to what will be accomplished by placing the proposed plan in operation. These purposes, if carried out, will give private charitable institutions specific compensation for public service rendered, under contracts with the Commissioners, instead of, as at present, in lump sums, bearing no proportion, it is claimed, to the service rendered. Inquiry is also being made as to why such an arrangement is to be made applicable to some institutions and not to others. not to others.

Mr. Lewis' Views.

"In regard to the first proposition," remarked Mr. Lewis today, in conversation with a reporter of The Star, "it appears to me to be fundamental that the power and duty to raise money by taxation and to expend it for public service are those which can only be exercised by public officers, and that whenever the attempt is made to dele-gate this power and duty beyond the discretion of those to whom they are by law confided the first principle of proper public

confided the first principle of proper public service is violated.

"The duty of providing for the care and relief of the helpless and unfortunate is public in its nature, in so far as it must be done at public expense, and should to that extent be kept within the control of public officers who are held responsible for their management of public business. To hand over this work to private corporations, however organized or for whatever purposes they exist—to be under their sole control and management, but supported by the public—is to lay aside a part of important public duties and to invite contention, confusion and dissatisfaction on the part of those who are, or imagine themselves to be, less highly favored in the distribution than others.

"I assign, therefore, as the first reason for urging the payment of money appropriated for charitable service only as compensation for specific service, the abiding conviction that such a plan is in con-

for urging the payment of money appropriated for charitable service only as compensation for specific service, the abiding conviction that such a plan is in conformity to accepted business principles governing all other public service, and that to depart from them is to court trouble and confusion. The private institutions, operating in whole or in part at public expense, offer themselves and their resources for the accomplishment of charitable work which, but for them, would presumably be done wholly at public cost. They desire to be left entirely free in the determination of the part of the work which they will do, and they choose that part which is least expensive and least troublesome, or which appeals most strongly to them.

"The public authorities are morally chargeable with the responsibility of seeing the whole work of charity and reform provided for by public appropriation properly conducted; but they find that having assented to the appeals of institutions for appropriations and for freedom to choose their own part of the charitable service to be performed, the most expensive and

their own part of the charitable service to be performed, the most expensive and troublesome and least attractive part is left

"I give, then, as the second reason for urging the contract system that it is simply the assertion of the right and duty of conducting the public business in view of

the public needs. "The plan ought to be unobjectionable. It proposes that institutions shall come to an agreement with the Commissioners as to a rate of compensation for the service which they propose to render, at the request of the Commissioners, and at public cost. and that they will thereafter be paid from appropriations for such service in proportion to its amount and value. If under such a plan any institution is able to earn more than the amount which the Commis-sioners are authorized to pay to it during any year, there will exist very good ground for urging an increase for the next year; while if any cannot earn the full amount appropriated, it will be for the reason that there is no public need for the work which there is no public need for the work which they propose to do. There certainly will be no institution found insisting upon receiv-ing public funds which it admits it cannot earn, and there will be no valid objection raised to the policy of paying all for what

they do.
"Under the proposed plan institutions "Under the proposed plan institutions would render monthly bills against the District for the amount of work done, probably expressed in number of days of board and care of inmates, at the rate agreed upon. These bills would be promptly audited and paid. Having earned the money the institutions would own it and there would be no necessity for making requisitions on the United States treasury or returning vouchers for expenditures. There would be no more necessity for keeping separate accounts of public and private funds, or having a treasurer made a bonded disbursing officer of the United States treasury. If a treasurer gave a bond it would be to the institution and not to the United States.

United States.
"The institutions will be in as full control of their affairs as at present, for they car still prescribe the classes of inmate car still prescribe the classes of inmates they will receive, and may reserve the right to exclude any found undestrable after admission. The difference will be that under the proposed plan the amount received will bear a fixed proportion to the capacity of an institution, and the value of the service which it renders; whereas now such amount is determined arbitrarily, often unjustly and upon nothing better than precedent established without any reason applicable to present conditions.

without any reason applicable to present conditions.

"With regard to the proposition to place only a part of the institutions under the contract plan, the public institutions are generally excluded for the reason that the character of their work and the method of the selection of their inmates are either fixed by law or are already otherwise under public control. Emergency Hospital service, dispensaries and places of refuge for women are excluded because the special temporary and shifting character of such work would probably make the practical working of the plan difficult and uncertain unless special facilities be provided, and because it is not with regard to them that the trouble exists."

One or the Other. "How Percy Perkins does avoid Miss Hopkins.

"Yes, he's either hopelessly in love with her, or she's been picking him up on pro-nunciations." Showing Undue Preference.

"Yes, this open winter is pleasant, but-"But what?" "I don't think the weather ought to b run entirely in the interest of people wh play golf." ****************** Cash only and the narrowest margin of profit.

Wonderful Prices on Dining Room Furniture.

We are beginning to get somewhat straightened out now, after the busiest weeks we have ever known; but we still have far too much Dining Room Furniture. Next week we will have a special sale in this department and the prices will be so low that you'll not think of missing such a chance. Look at these prices-go to other stores and see how near you can come to matching them! Then you'll appreciate the immensity of the bargains. We have cut on all our Dining Room Furniture in the same stern fashion, and we have as fine a stock as you will find in town.



Oak Sideboard, generone in size and splenbevel French plate mirror. Others say

Handsome Solid Oak Dining Chairs, ed backs. Our regular price is \$1.50. and that is far, far less than others

charge, and now we have cut the price

JACKSON BROS. 915-917-919-921 Seventh Street, through to 636 Mass. Ave.

The Importance of Keeping Well.

Keeping well is pleasanter than being ill; what are riches, honor, glory, without health?--like Dead Sea ashes. Keeping well is more economical than being ill; no doctor's

bills, no hospital bills, no wasted time, no missed opportunities. Keeping well is safer than being ill. Being in vigorous health of body and mind is like play-



ing a game of cards with a "full" hand. The man (or woman) who is ill half the time has only half the chance in the battle of life he (or she) would otherwise have. Therefore, keep well. This leads up to the mention of

that delightful and extremely useful preparation - Abbey's Effervescent Salt (known as "The 'Salt' of Salts")

Abbey's Salt will keep you well

if you regularly take a teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning before breakfast.

Abbey's Salt makes a pleasant, sparkling, invigorating and effervescent tonic drink. It is an aperient and a laxative so mild and gentle in its operations, that it leaves no injurious after-effects. It aids the assimilation and digestion of food and helps to turn to rich red blood the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, and in short the whole system, share

in the benefits flowing from it. The daily use of Abbey's Salt is like being behind a strong fortifica-



At Druggists'. 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain your health by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. FREE Send four cents in stamps, to pay postage and packing and we will mail you one of the most dainy and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

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A Misleading Item. Johnny-"Old Mr. Skinflint must be an awful generous man.

Johnny-"The paper says he constantly keeps a good watch on everybody in his employ."-Jewelers' Weekly. Incomprehensible Woman.

to be faithful forever; and yet you say you Flavilla-"Of course not; my heart is as

true as steel-but when I set my mind to it I can be just as shallow and fickle as any-

The production of soap in Great Britain is From Life.

Frederick—"Flavilla, you pledged yourself!

About 45,000 tons per week, of which between 3,000 and 4,000 tons are made in London.



SNAP SHOT OF SENATOR HOAR AND JUSTICE HARLAN.